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world wide in their application, helping to realize an *interunion* of all the nations.

Every normal human being has a part in the promotion of a world enterprise like this. Intelligence, instruction, influence—this crisis demands from every patriot, man or woman, intelligent understanding of the situation, not a snap-shot opinion; instruction of the children, “citizens of tomorrow,” that they may be trained in the larger world citizenship; influence, which shall make for the high ideal of a World Federation. By the insanity of a belligerent we are forced into a position from which the great majority of the American people hoped to be saved. But this very crisis demands from men and women alike the immediate exercise of the highest of human qualities, loyalty, steadfastness, poise, moderation, a bearing in harmony with the gravity of the situation, and a source of strength, not of weakness, to the President of the United States, in this time of unprecedented difficulty.

The world needs thinkers as never before in its history; men and women who can think straight and think profoundly. More even than that, it needs Christians. Is there any way out, any hope for the future, except in the spirit of the Master, who came to bring peace on earth, good-will among men? In world conditions before which we stand appalled, to whom shall we turn and whither shall we flee? The question of the Hebrew of centuries ago is the question which must be in the heart of every earnest man and woman. “Our sons who have shown us God” was “the conviction that had suddenly become clear and absolute” to *Mr. Britling*. “Religion is the first thing and the last thing, and until a man has found God and been found by God, he begins at no beginning, he works to no end. He may have his friendships, his partial loyalties, his scraps of honor. But all these things fall into place and life falls into place only with God. Only with God. God, who fights through men against blind force and night and non-existence; who is the end, who is the meaning. He is the only King. . . .” Not a God afar off, a great creative force, not alone the power that makes for righteousness, but God revealed in Jesus Christ, the Elder Brother, who came to teach the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, who said “A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another. . . . By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, *if ye have love one to another.*”

Last month there was issued a document—one of many—signed by seven hundred representative churchmen and other Christian citizens entitled “A Message to Christians of All Lands from Christians in America.” How strange that sounds—Christians of all Lands! We had almost forgotten that there were any Christians in some lands. And a message of cooperation and sympathy and brotherly kindness, expecting an answer in kind, instead of a message of death and destruction! How has it come to pass that we who bear the name of Christ in these so-called Christian lands have wandered so far away from Him and His teachings? “Unless mankind learns from this war to avoid war, the struggle will have been in vain,” said Sir Edward Grey. Upon Christian men and women rests pre-eminently the duty of seeing to it that the struggle is *not* in vain, that Christian civilization is not an illusion, and that the

Christ shall not be crucified again, a crucifixion infinitely more cruel than that of nineteen hundred years ago, because the hands that would nail Him to the cross are the hands of those who bear His name and profess to follow in His footsteps.

BRIEF PEACE NOTES

THE following epitome of the psychological conditions under which the world is laboring today is selected from a recent address by Arthur Deerin Call, Secretary of the American Peace Society:

“In war time, the ‘poison gas’ of impersonal hatreds is more deadly than shrapnel. Devastating passions grow grim and rank out of the blood soaked fields of battle. A diseased and maniacal patriotism is the result, and few escape. In the pride of our own patriotism we forget the glory that is our enemies’, while lies, slanders, libels, are cultivated as a fine art. Pumping up a war spirit is the sport of press and princes, and blackguards are gentlemen. Lust for fame stops at nothing when the war tocsin has rung. The egomaniac sucks at the breast of repulsive malice and later begets a foul brood of political imbeciles. Scorn for the enemy springs from self-deception and from perverted imaginings. The French despised the English for their atrocities in India; the English, the French for lighting fires at the mouths of caves housing rebellious Arabs. Oppressed nations win our sympathy save when we are the oppressors, in war time. Freedom then lies helpless with lips closed. Conscience and honor and righteousness fall before the Moloch of force and glory. The war thirst ends straight in delirium. Militarism and democracy are antipodes. The full poison flower of Caesarism blights the world, in war time. The supreme paradox of our so-called civilization is its senile reliance upon force. A returned soldier, disturbed in his sleep, dropped a bomb in a courtyard, killing three children. Unselfish sympathies are lost, distinctions between right and wrong are befogged, the springs of education are contaminated, religions are throttled, justice is crucified, in war time.”

. . . In view of the statements of many pacifists that their chief objection to military training in schools and colleges is not the training *per se*, but the spirit of militarism which it inculcates, the following extract is of interest. It is taken from a letter written by Anton H. Jensen, president of the United League to Abolish Compulsory Military Training, of Lincoln, Nebraska. The writer says:

“If any one ever tells you that military training in colleges does not instill the ideals of militarism in the students, you can tell him from me that it is a lie as big as it is black. The worst, the hardest, opposition we have encountered has come from the students themselves, and it is this opposition that we have had which has given us so much support in many other quarters where otherwise we would have had none. Furthermore, the league has assembled no small amount of material in support of the point that the present object of military training in colleges is not so much to produce soldiers as it is to instil in the students the spirit of

militarism, statements for the most part from military leaders themselves."

... That the peace movement is not confined to the larger cities, or centered wholly in the efforts of the more widely advertised organizations, is shown by the report of Arthur Le Sueur, recently arrived in New York city as spokesman for 100,000 farmers of the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota and the Northwest. This league has adopted the slogan of "Peace Until War Is Necessary," and states its objects with brevity and point: "First, to avoid war, if possible; second, to take the profits out of war if hostilities are inevitable." According to the statement of Mr. Le Sueur, this campaign has already been launched in thirty-eight States, and its representative has canvassed personally Minnesota, Montana, Wisconsin, and South Dakota. Before the league began agitating against war and a munitions-makers' war, it demonstrated its strength in its own State by electing the Governor, eighty-nine of the hundred and four assemblymen, all but three of the State senators, and many other State officials. "The league," says Mr. Le Sueur, "has stood by the President, and will continue to do so as long as he makes every honorable effort to avoid war. But should his efforts fail, then the league stands for the immediate conversion to the Government of plants needed in the prosecution of war."

... One who has been doing yeoman's service recently in the State of Washington writes: "A little good news—the school military training bills in this State have been killed. We have had the same situation to contend with as those fighting similar bills in California have had. But they are dead now. If the Washingtonians had not worked so hard, every child in our schools would be training next fall. The bill also had a clause for training girls to be nurses! Now we are working to have physical training measures. So you can see we are not asleep up here."

... A series of glimpses of Germany's sentiments on peace and war—those of the people rather than of the officials—is given by Madeleine Z. Doty in an account, written for *The Christian Work*, of her experiences as a war correspondent in Germany. One of these glimpses might be termed the business man's view. We read:

"That night we had dinner at Mannheim in the Rose Garden. A group of business men entertained us. I felt I could not drink to another unknown toast, so I raised my glass and tried my hand: 'Here's to a just peace.' Instantly every glass went up in joyful assent. The man next to me had tears in his eyes. Later he saw me to the hotel entrance, and as he stooped to kiss my hand, said: 'Thank you for that toast.'"

The opinion of a Bavarian merchant, who was not aware he was speaking to foreigners, is more explicit:

"Everyone wants peace, including the government, but the government is in a tight place. It doesn't dare to continue the war, and it's afraid to make peace. There is no knowing what will happen when peace comes. Other nations won't have anything to do with Germany. There'll be no trade. The people will riot. Germany won't be a fit place to live in."

Bavaria is described as more cheerful than Prussia, but also more outspoken in its desire for an end of the war. This is the declamation of a Munich hotel chambermaid:

"A curse on 1870. It was a sad day for Bavaria when she tied up with Prussia. They are bleeding our country to death. Twice as many Bavarians have been killed as Prussians. We have the worst of the fighting. Our men carried Verdun, twice by assault, and then the Prussians let it slip from their fingers. Our men were ordered to take it for the third time. They refused. Then Prussia said unless the men obeyed they would be shot. But our King answered, 'Not one man shall die.' The King and the Kaiser have since made it up, but I tell you the Bavarians hate the Prussians. They are taking our food from us. We had butter, but now it is all gone. The Prussian organization doesn't help the poor. We get nothing. If you beg you get a little help, otherwise nothing. We live on bread and potatoes. It's all we have. In the spring the potatoes gave out. There were riots. A policeman was killed and several women were shot. I am not a Social Democrat, but I'm beginning to feel they are right. I think the German Government wants to kill off a lot of the men so it can make the others do what they like. Nothing will happen now, we are helpless, but if our soldiers come back, then there will be a revolution. A little while ago two Bavarian regiments were sent to the front. They were fine young men. Each wore a flower in his buttonhole. I saw them start off. They were sent straight to the firing-line. They stepped out of the cars into the middle of battle. Before they had walked a dozen steps everyone was shot down. Those two regiments were entirely wiped out in a few minutes. I tell you we hate the Prussians. The Prussian officials in Bavaria are very, very strict. They are afraid we'll go against them, and they are doing everything to prevent it. The King and the Kaiser are friends, but you wait until after the war!"

"Everywhere we went we heard the same story," says the writer, who concludes:

"All sorts of forces are astir in Germany. The working people are unfed and overworked and hate Prussian organization. The women see their babies go without milk, and they hate Prussian organization. The women in the factories are paid less than the men, and they hate Prussian organization. The soldiers are undernourished, and killed by the millions, and they hate the Prussian organization. The Liberals see that without universal democratic representation they are helpless, and they hate Prussian organization. The Duchies in the southeast are bled, and they hate Prussian organization. This stored-up emotion must have an outlet. With peace will come the reckoning."

... While finding many practical details that stand in the way of the realization of the ideas set forth in President Wilson's address to the Senate on the minimum necessities of a durable peace, German opinion, expressed by the pen of our old friend, Dr. Dernburg, is distinctly favorable. The former unofficial representative of the German government in this country writes in part as follows in the *Tageblatt*:

"President Wilson's new doctrine sets up an ideal—maximum conditions, in war parlance. He can hardly believe his proposals can be realized at once and completely. But he brings a new lesson from out the New World, and has thrown the whole power of this New World, with its total of inhabitants greater than England, France, and Italy, into the scale, and announces that he will not let up with his demands."

"In the estimation of Europe, Wilson may be fifty or more years ahead of his time, but he hopes that the great need of the hour and the strength of conviction of this greatest white nation on earth will carry torn and bleeding Europe with them. And to this end he offers his active help."

... "Can America come into this dispute at the end," asks Mr. H. G. Wells, the English novelist, in the *Saturday Evening Post*, "to insist on something better than a new diplomatic patchwork and so obviate the later, completed Armageddon? Is there, above the claims and passions of Germany, France, Britain, and the rest of them, a conceivable right thing to do for all mankind?"

"I have been joining up one thing with another, suggestions I have heard from this man and that; and I believe that it is possible to state a solution that will be acceptable to the bulk of reasonable men all over the world. Directly we put the panic massacres of Dinant and Louvain, the crime of the *Lusitania* and so on into the category of symptoms rather than essentials, we can conceive a possible world treaty." Commenting on this statement, the *Hartford Post* says:

"Americans so un-American as to wish to indict their President when they should be supporting him, have hung their arguments on our actions with reference to Dinant and Louvain and the 'crime of the *Lusitania*,' yet here is an Englishman, a strong supporter of the righteousness of the cause of his own government, who would sweep all of them aside as mere incidents in the furtherance of world peace."

"Mr. Wells is able to see a peace and a world peace that contemplate no British or Entente victory. Mr. Wells is able to see the claims of mankind over the claims of any nation. Britisher though he is, in his discussion of this question he is a better American than some on this soil who endeavor to see the situation through political spectacles and conclude that the President must necessarily be opposed because he is not of their party."

... South Carolina was the first State to give formal indorsement to the peace program laid down by the President. In this relation, the *Charleston Post* suggests that "no better consensus of opinion of the American people could be taken than by a polling of the legislatures on the President's proposals; . . . endorsement by the States of the fundamental idea underlying the President's declaration would be an effective answer to the snarlings of the provincials in certain communities who make condemnation of Mr. Wilson a cult."

... The wail of *Lear*, "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!" is being echoed now, it is said, by Prof. Scott Nearing, of pacifist sympathies, who discovered his four years and ten months old son singing blithely the following stirring refrain, the while wending his way home from kindergarten:

"Soldier boy, soldier boy, where are you going,
Bearing so proudly the red, white and blue?
I go where my country and duty are calling;
If you'll be a soldier boy, you may go, too!"

... Friendship between the United States and the Far East is soon to receive the support and encouragement of a league expressly founded for that purpose, if the plans of a committee recently formed in Boston are carried into effect. This temporary committee of five consists of Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, John S. Codman, John F. Moore, George P. Morris, and Edward L. Gullick. The league, it is proposed, will take four definite lines of procedure. These are: To study the situation and inform themselves of the exact facts; to formulate a fundamental policy for the solution of the difficulties; to carry on a nation-wide education in regard to the facts and the fundamental solution; to secure the enactment of Federal legislation to remove the causes of present friction.

... The British caretaker's reply to the inquisitive official of the military tribunal was perhaps not productive of a peaceful state of mind on the part of the latter, and the question raised might have proved vexatious to a Council of Conciliation. The caretaker, de-

clares the *Christian Science Monitor*, was claiming temporary exemption on the ground that he had not yet succeeded in finding a suitable substitute for his work, which included the management of an electrical installation, patent ventilating apparatus, and so on. But to the chairman of the tribunal a skilled caretaker seemed an unnatural combination not to be encouraged, and he expressed the opinion that "any old thing with a mop and dustpan would do." "Couldn't you get some elderly respectable woman to take your job during the war?" he asked. And the caretaker, with the sweetest of smiles, answered: "And couldn't you, sir?"

... Declaring that women, labor, and the church can mobilize the mind of the world for true preparedness for peace, Prof. Harry F. Ward, of the Boston University School of Theology, lately said:

"Germany's success in educating her people to a belief in the state gives us reason to hope that we can educate the world, by a careful campaign of some years, to a philosophy of international brotherhood."

"The League to Enforce Peace may be the first practical point round which to secure discussion. But soon we should be able to go farther, to a world court making any other force than an international police unnecessary. Ultimately peace must rest not on force, but on democracy. 'Preparedness' is an evil in so far as it is popularizing the slogan. 'America first,' the old cry that has brought about the situation in Europe. It may be that no constructive mutual agreement will avail until some nation has shown a willingness to sacrifice itself and by losing its life to find it in the life of the world."

... Neutral opinion of a dictated peace is, it seems, much the same in other neutral countries as in the United States. Thus does the Netherlands *Nieuwe Courant* treat of the matter:

"We should consider a peace dictated by Germany a calamity to this country and to the peace of the world in general; but the same is true of a peace dictated by the Allies. Instances are constantly cited from the era of Napoleon, but a far more evident example is lost sight of, namely, the peace of Tilsit. Prussia then underwent the fate that would be Germany's share if the Northcliffe press had its way. The guarantees for the future, the restoration for the past, could very well be included in the Franco-British program, and the Germany of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg could discuss these points. If it be supposed *a priori* that it will not negotiate on them, those who adopt that assumption show again that they see in the League of Nations for the Preservation of Peace an instrument directed against one nation in particular, and thus an instrument of war, not of peace."

Considering that "peace without victory" created such a sensation in this country, it is interesting to note this comment from another Dutch paper, appearing in print many days before those three disturbing words were uttered by Mr. Wilson. The newspaper quoted is the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*:

"President Wilson brings the question of peace from the higher spheres of pratings of victory down to the level of everyday common sense; down from the sphere of those who, having in their hands the fate of the nations, were involving themselves to such an extent in war illusions that there was hardly any way of escape left to sober common sense. Once that is done, established, peace will come. There is no greater danger to peace than that those who have to decide on peace or war have an increasing fear of the moment when they will have to answer to their own nations for the policy followed. The nations, regardless of what side of the front they occupy, have an insuperable abhorrence of the war. They desire to put an end to the massacre, and will

no longer tolerate the war being continued to achieve aims that cannot be clearly defined."

A third paper in Holland to comment with evident favor on the peace note of the President is the *Nieuws van der Tag*, in which we read:

"To the sober spectator it is fairly clear that each side only protects the small States if this fits in with its own interests. In our view, President Wilson has only meant delicately to intimate that he agrees with the Allies that the small nations (such as Belgium—and later Greece) must not be sacrificed to the policy of the large ones, and in this he is certainly 'more Allied than the Allies.' As against this covert hint to the Centrals, the unmistakable trend of the note is to give the Allies to understand: 'Beware if you cut off all possibility of consultation. America is also interested. So state your terms, both of you, and accept my mediation.' The howl that promptly arose from the jingo press and the 'demoralization' of the American exchange showed that the hint had been taken."

AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY

THE Secretary, Mr Call, recently returned from a speaking trip to New England. Wednesday, February 21, he spoke in Hartford, Connecticut, before the Interchurch Men's luncheon, and in the afternoon before the students of the Hartford Theological Seminary. February 22 and 23 he was in attendance upon the congress of Peace Workers in New York City. Saturday, February 24, he spoke at a meeting of the Woman's Peace Party in Hartford, Connecticut. Sunday, February 25, he spoke at noon in the parish house of the Congregational Church, Bristol, Connecticut, at 4 p. m. at the Y. M. C. A., New Britain, Connecticut, and in the evening at a union meeting held in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, New Britain. Monday, February 26, he spoke at a meeting of the Woman's Peace Party in New Haven, Connecticut, and Tuesday, February 27, before the Rhode Island Peace Society in Manning Hall, Brown University, Providence. Thursday, March 1, he spoke at an evening meeting at the First Congregational Church, Keene, New Hampshire. March 2, he attended a conference with the officers of the New Hampshire division of the American Peace Society at Concord. March 3, he addressed a meeting of men at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, where he was a luncheon guest of the president of the club, Mr. George P. Morris.

New England Department.

After attending the conference of Peace Workers in New York, in February, Director Tryon visited Newton, Connecticut, and Waterbury, where he spoke to enthusiastic audiences. Later he attended the annual meeting of the Rhode Island division, presenting there the plan of the American Peace Society for the organization of a system of international justice. A seventh trip into New Hampshire was begun in March, by arrangement with Miss Mary N. Chase, secretary of the New Hampshire division. Hillsboro and Concord were first visited. In Concord the Director assisted the division's legislative committee and President W. W. Thayer in receiving Ambassador Naón of Argentina, and accom-

panied the Ambassador to Franklin, to attend the conference of school superintendents and teachers, who met to consider the plan of conducting correspondence between the pupils of the United States and Argentina. Subsequently, the Director explained before an institute of instruction held in Plymouth the Ambassador's plan for this correspondence. Meredith and Portland were later visited.

South Atlantic States Department.

Director Hall reports a successful campaign conducted in Florida during the latter part of February, in which he was materially assisted by officers of the Florida division and the Orlando section of the American Peace Society. Meetings were held in Daytona, Miami, Orlando, and several other cities. Several days were spent in each place and meetings held which were largely and enthusiastically attended. The largest meeting in Miami was eloquently addressed by William Jennings Bryan. On this occasion a resolution was adopted by those present asserting: "That we stand with Woodrow Wilson, our beloved President, in this hour of national crisis, in his expressed desire that war may be averted, and assure him of our prayers to Almighty God that peace may remain unbroken between this and all nations, and that the day may hasten for world peace rather than world war." Much credit for the success of the meeting at Orlando is due to the efforts of Mrs. Elizabeth Abbot Christ, who helped to found the first peace society in Florida and has ever since been the greatest inspiration to peace workers in that State. Mrs. Christ was recently elected president of the State division. Meetings also held in Dade City and Tampa were most successful in the sincere response on the part of the audiences. Director Hall states that he is "indebted to many friends for much kindness shown, kindly greetings and words of good cheer heartily given. Before peace for all people can become an accomplished fact, an enlightened public opinion must demand it, and, by the favor of Heaven, an enlightened public opinion will maintain it through all the coming ages; and we know of no better way to create an enlightened public opinion than that of going amongst the people everywhere publishing peace for all mankind."

Pacific Coast Department.

Since the last report the Director has addressed a mass meeting in San Francisco in opposition to the United States engaging in war with Germany; engaged in a debate with a military instructor on the subject of military training in our schools; addressed six prominent women's clubs of San Francisco and Berkeley in opposition to military training in California high schools; addressed the Garfield Intermediate School, Berkeley, on the subject "The Way Out" (of war); appeared before the Assembly and State Senate Committees on Military Affairs at Sacramento, California, to protest against military training in public schools; sent the best available literature against military training in the schools to every member of the California Legislature, to one hundred and fifty daily newspapers throughout the State, to all of the two hundred and seventy high schools and intermediate high schools in California; to